

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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JAPAN'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

That Japan is making great military and naval preparations is true but it does not necessarily follow, as Captain Hobson would have us believe, that she is preparing for war with the United States.

It should be remembered that Germany, after her successful war with France, improved and increased her military force and that, during the last twenty years, she has built a navy. For a long time after the war of 1870-71 the question of whom she meant to fight was the cause of dire uneasiness in Austria, Russia and Holland as well as in France; but recent history has shown that she merely meant to preserve the peace and protect her acquisitions against the future ravages of France and the newly-awakened jealousies of other powers.

The keen statesmen of Japan are well aware that Russia can not afford to stay whipped. She must regain her former prestige at any cost or hazard or consent to become, in her European relations, a power of the second-class. Japan feels that, in whipping Russia, she did not materially cripple her as Germany did France. Russian soil, with the exception of part of Saghalien, remains intact. The Czar's government has no indemnity to pay. It is absolutely free to improve its army and rebuild its navy; and, since Japan has practically annexed Korea, she has taken a position on the mainland where Russia may attack her without running the immense risks of a naval combat. Naturally, Japan is getting ready for such a contingency, partly in the belief, no doubt, that readiness for war may prevent it.

Then there are the Chinese possibilities. China is beginning to emerge. Her population, which is ten times that of Japan, is being stirred by western ideas. Her administration is improving, her army is becoming strong, she is gathering a navy, her financial resources, under an honest federal collection of taxes, would be boundless. There was a time when part of her present empire boasted of a Genghis and a Kublai—warriors of almost the first rank. Perhaps she may develop others of the same kind. Like Russia, China has a blood vengeance to collect of Japan; and no one can tell how soon her diplomacy may unite with that of Russia to discipline the island empire as a disturber of the Asiatic peace.

With one certain and one uncertain enemy in her rear, Japan is right in preparing for the possibilities of war, but it is hard to conceive her, at the same time, picking a quarrel with the great power that faces her—the United States of America. Who knows better than her far-sighted public men that war with this country would, while drawing Russia and perhaps China into it, cool the ardor of Japan's English ally and leave her to fight single-handed. How easily Russia could satisfy the English by guaranteeing the integrity of India and sustaining the open door policy in China; or, failing that, keep her busy in India with a population which Russia could easily stir to revolt. Then, single-handed and alone, beset on all sides, what could even so brave and spirited a people as the Japanese hope to save except their honor?

THE AMERICAN CUISINE.

Is there a city hotel in the United States which advertises an American cuisine and makes a specialty of American dishes? Perhaps there is. But in the experience of most travelers it is as hard to find as a circus menagerie which specializes in American fauna.

In mainland village hotels the American cuisine, usually in debased form, may be found, but the cooks are bad and the meals unpopular. Now and then are noteworthy exceptions. Tucked away among the wooded hills of central New York is a little hostelry which has been, for thirty years, making a reputation for domestic cookery which, during the season, reaches out for an automobile trade to cities a hundred miles away, saying nothing of the cities, towns and villages nearer by. There is not a single hint of France or Spain or Germany in the menu. It is distinctively American and the crowds that flock to the modest table are testimonies to the worth of the food.

Nobody ever cooked for the average American palate like the well-to-do New England housewife. Who, but her, ever made baked beans and brown-bread a delicacy? Who could beat her at stuffing or roasting ducks, turkeys, chickens and pigs? Recall her incomparable fried salt pork and cream gravy; her corned beef and cabbage and boiled dinners; her omelets and her cake and pies; her doughnuts and hot cakes and cornbread; her smoked hams and beef; her headcheese and scrapple; her chicken pies and escalloped oysters; her cottage cheese, biscuits and honey; her meat and vegetable soups and home-made sauces and pickles—who can name all the good things in her culinary art, the apotheosis of which comes on Thanksgiving day.

Far be it from us to criticize the delicate feasting of the French, or the skill of a really fine chef; but who can give sincere thanks on this day of days after eating the dull imitations of French cookery which pervade so many American hotels and cafes—the thin soups, the chicken incased in asbestos, the tepid boiled tongue upon which, as it would seem, an umbrella had been permitted to drip, the airy nothings of the dessert? From all such cookery on Thanksgiving day or any other day, good Lord deliver us.

DUMB, MUM AND GLUM.

Simon Cameron, once Secretary of War, the father of Don Cameron, a senator from Pennsylvania, was a man of force if not of culture. He once described newspaper men as those "—littery fellows," and in replying to a question by President Lincoln as to the response given by a certain politician to a request for news, wrote: "He's as dumb as a dam clam."

Newspaper men of Honolulu who are trying to unravel the mystery of the diplomatic faux pas committed at the capital, find themselves regarded with Cameronian disfavor; and in the utter unresponsiveness of all concerned they see an illustration of dumbness which no ordinary clam, even without the handicap of an anathema, could achieve without chloroform.

It is thus that the public is being deprived of one of the choicest pieces of news that has taken form here in a long time. The story suggests the spectacle of a department chief, who, upon receiving an ordinary business note from a foreign consul, rises like an arbiter of nations and launches his official javelin into the field of international politics—and gets so many spear-thrusts in return that he looks like a checker-board grating.

What is the name of this unfortunate victim of megalomania? One asks and listens for an answer in vain. The voice of the press is as one crying in the wilderness.

THE RIGHTS OF SUPERVISORS.

If all a rejected candidate for appointment by consent of the Board of Supervisors needs to do to get a salary is to demand the pay of the office that was lawfully denied him, then the Board needs new legislation to secure its rights. In the Brown back pay case the Board is considering whether to hold its independence as the legislative branch of the County government or acknowledge itself the servant of the executive branch; in other words to maintain its right to reject a given appointment or yield to the coercive assumption that an executive officer may overrule it when he pleases to, making whatever appointment suits him and compelling the Board to pay the bill. It is the belief of this paper that the recourse to new legislation is not needed and that the coordinate independence of the Board is clear. All that is required by that body is the backbone to stand out for its rights and preserve its self-respect. If Mr. Brown asks the courts to sustain the plea that anybody, at the instance of the County Attorney, can break into office with an axe and force himself upon the payroll despite the lawful opposition of the supervisors, the latter need not worry about it. Let him go ahead. It will only lead him to the Gadarene slide as it did the original feed-trough politicians.

Rarely has anything more diverting happened in our County legislature than the action of the supervisors last night concerning A. M. Brown's back pay. They had received from County Attorney Cathcart a request for the Brown money, whereupon they referred the legal question to him of whether they really had to pay it. It is hard to see why they did not ask Brown.

A MENACE TO SMALL AGRICULTURE.

Mr. W. G. Irwin, who has made extensive tests of coffee, fruit and vegetable farming on this island, expressed the opinion not long ago that the melon fly was doing more damage than it was blamed for. Most people who lived here fifteen and more years ago are aware of the ruin that came to our cantaloup crop when the melon fly appeared, and everybody knows how watermelons are suffering. But Mr. Irwin believes, as a result of his own observation, that the fly also stings the ripening coffee berry and the immature mango. If this is true it may be set down as a serious menace to the future agricultural prosperity of the islands. It would be no pleasure to find, if some measure of protection were given coffee and a market should open in the northwest to our specialized fruits, that both coffee and mango crops had ceased to be valuable.

But there is an antidote for this bane which, if applied, would—providing Mr. Irwin's views are tenable—save our coffee and mangoes and, in any case would restore to the table resources of the group our incomparable melons. Readers of this journal will recall the discovery, in a remote district of India, of the melon fly parasite. If it can be procured, our troubles will be over as to melons and, if the Irwin theory stands, as to other valuable crops.

The first thing to do, it seems to us, is to ascertain if the ravages of the melon fly are as widespread as is feared. If so, then the aid of the United States Agricultural department might properly be sought in getting the parasite. Failing that, recourse might be had to private means or legislative appropriation. To secure the fly-killer, if we send a man for it, ought not to cost more than \$2500; and, indeed, we are not sure but that a simple request of the agricultural authorities of India for some of the parasites would be honored. Why not try this first?

WILL THE PRESIDENT HEAR?

Despite the efforts of at least one of the afternoon papers yesterday, the mystery of the row between a high Territorial official and the Japanese Consul General could not be unraveled. Mr. Saito was politely mum; some of the Territorial folks were impolitely dumb. The secret is well guarded.

And yet the affair is one that would interest the President and the Secretary of State very much indeed—almost as much, perhaps, as the famous MacArthur interview did, the inside story of which awaits the time to tell.

Imagine the President reading a letter from a department head in Hawaii informing a foreign consul, whose relations are semi-diplomatic, that his countrymen were "altogether too aggressive throughout the world" and hinting at "consequences." And all over a small matter of business.

Wouldn't the President stir things up with a big stick? Wouldn't he give an illustration of the strenuous life? Wouldn't he hunt something besides Teddy bears?

Possibly, the matter will be called to his notice by Ambassador Aoki and then we shall all know about it.

TRADE WITH THE NORTHWEST.

There ought to be business enough between Seattle and Honolulu to support a small steamer at once and a larger one by-and-by.

The whole northwest wants our bananas and wants them so badly that Mark Levy, the San Francisco capitalist, says Seattle gets the best bananas that are sent to his city from here, leaving Californians to eat the culls. Why should not the northwest get direct shipments?

Probably, Seattle would also consume great quantities of our fresh pineapples, limes, alligator pears, coffee, mangoes, etc., and possibly could handle some of our finishing lumber, Hawaiian mahogany, just as we could use some of her staple lumber.

A Seattle paper is authority for the news that large shipments of staple vegetables from there are now made to Honolulu and suggests direct communication.

It was for lack of a small steamer that the trade project with Portland fell through. If such a vessel can be put on by Seattle and Honolulu capital, trade with the northwest could begin well and grow fast.

THANKSGIVING.

There is always enough to be thankful for in America even when the money market is uncertain; and in no part of the country is there more reason to be thankful than in the Territory of Hawaii.

Citizens of the United States live in a land where there is enough to eat, where there is no danger of revolution and little of foreign war; where education is free and religion tolerant; where charity abounds; where there is enough sound public spirit to keep official corruption in check; where self-government is guaranteed by the national charter and where the natural riches of the soil and the rock and the teeming waters assure the material welfare of posterity.

Hawaii is one of the favored spots of earth. Here there is neither cold nor suffocating heat; no poverty that holds out a ragged cap in the market-place for alms; no lack of sustenance; no ferocity of nature's elemental forces; no dire burden of taxation. Here is the assurance of a great income from the bounty of the earth; a condition of general public health and over all the protection, under Providence, of a strong and benign government.

It is fitting in such a land to meet in thankfulness on a stated day in each year and part in hope and courage and faith to assume the responsibilities to come.

A TROUBLE-MAKING POLICY.

The American Federation of Labor, a distinctively anti-Asiatic body, presents a curious spectacle here in its efforts to combine with Japanese field hands against their white employers. On the mainland the Federation has a stick for every Japanese head; in Hawaii it proposes to welcome the Asiatic as a brother providing he will treat the white employing class as an enemy.

Could anything make the ulterior purpose of this Federation more evident? That clan can not pretend to be acting in the interest of American unskilled labor on these islands because such labor does not exist here and does not want to come here. Efforts to get it into the cane-fields even on a liberal cooperative basis, have proved futile. So the only possible result of the mission of the walking delegate, who is seeking to affiliate our Japanese laborers with the Federation, is to make trouble between labor and capital. Apparently, that is the object.

It is surprising that Mexico, with her large and serviceable army, lets the Yaquis keep up their intermittent warfare. They are now the sole surviving band of hostiles on this continent and the need of their suppression has been acutely felt ever since Mexico became the theater of mining enterprise. It would seem as if a few regiments of rurales could soon put the Yaquis into the mood to go to a reservation and stay there.

It appears from yesterday's dispatches that when the Czar wants to disgrace a man he puts him in command of a cruiser.

The only people who have not been consulted by the Republican managers as to a candidate for Mayor of Honolulu are those who are looked to for the campaign funds.

There is a fine chance for some public-spirited citizen to bear the expense of sending a scientific man to India to secure the parasite that preys on the melon fly.

In the new entente between Japan and the United States on the question of labor immigration, how is Hawaii coming out?

There would still seem to be room for an honorable compromise between the engineers and the Inter-Island company.

Up to the hour of going to press no more suicides of bank presidents have been reported.

CLOSE GAME PLAYED

(Continued From Page One.)

port given him was vile and when there were men on bases the Hawaiians landed on the ball and drove it out of sight. The sixth and seventh innings were where the local boys came in strong. In the sixth Donahue started things by fumbling Williams' grounder. Barney was hit by a pitched ball. Aylett hit Donahue on the ground and went out, but advanced both men. Barney drew a throw at second and Williams started for home. There was a quick interchange of throws trying to hold Williams and catch Barney, and Zeider threw wild, both men coming home. Darcy was the next man up and drove the ball far into the crowd at center-field, getting home before Heitmuller could find the ball. An extra ball had been thrown into the diamond just then and Darcy was tagged with it, which made some people think he had been caught at home. This ended the scoring, though Reuter got as far as second on a ground ball that Donahue let between his legs.

In the seventh the "Red Dog" was placed in the box. Donahue fumbled Vannatta's grounder and Mahuka came up, hitting into the crowd at left and bringing Bill home while he got to third. Jimmy Williams hit along first-base but Bert Bower did not see the ball and called it foul. He followed with a clean hit between short and third bringing the man from Hawaii home. Barney smashed one at Devereaux which bounced off the latter's hand towards Donahue and the latter booted it, letting Williams get to third. Aylett struck out. Joy again drew a throw and Jimmy Williams came home by nice base running, aided by slow work of the Coast men. The next two men went out ending the scoring for the local boys.

The blame for most of the misplays of the Spaldings was up to Donahue. He made four errors, according to the scorekeeper, but that let him down easy. It was certainly his off day. Nealon was not in good form either and had a couple of black marks on the record. Zeider played a good game with the exception of one bad throw and made a stop off Hampton that was a wonder.

Bert Bower was hardly in his regular form. He has done such good work down here that it is hardly right to criticize him, but he had an off day such as all umpires must have and his decisions in a couple of cases were rather off color. There was, nevertheless, very little kicking and the game went on very smoothly. In the first inning neither team was able to score though Hampton got as far as second, with a pass and a stolen base. In the second the Coast team started out. Williams was safe on Jimmy Williams' low throw and stole second. Nealon walked. Donahue struck out. Williams stole third. Devereaux hit to Mahuka, who threw home and caught Williams as he was coming in. Bliss walked. Henley made a clean drive over second scoring Nealon and Hildebrand singled to left bringing Devereaux and Bliss home, when Barney let a beautiful throw from Burns go through. Zeider went out, Williams to first.

In their half the Hawaiians scored twice. Barney singled and stole second on a passed ball by Bliss. Aylett was safe on Donahue's fumble, while Barney went to third. Darcy slashed a grounder over third, bringing Joy home and sending Aylett to second. Burns hit towards second but the ball hit Darcy as he was running down and he was out, Aylett taking third. Reuter hit to Nealon, going out, but on a wild throw home Aylett scored and Burns to third. Hampton drove what seemed to be a safe hit to over short but Zeider made a wonderful one-handed catch and robbed him of a hit.

In the third the Coast men scored on a drive between Reuter's legs by Williams, a sacrifice by Nealon and a hit to right by Donahue. Devereaux hit to left and brought Donahue home, when Barney let a pretty throw go between his legs. In the same inning Vannatta was safe on a misjudgment of a high fly by Devereaux and Mahuka advanced him to third on a wild throw of his grounder by Henley. Williams drew out to left and then Barney made a two-bagger to the leftfield fence bringing both men home. Aylett went out, Donahue to first and Barney was caught trying to steal home.

In the fourth the local boys did not score but the Spaldings piled up three more. Henley was safe on Jimmy Williams' error. Hildebrand worked the hit and run game and was safe. Zeider drew out to Hampton and Heitmuller followed suit to Mahuka. Williams was hit by a pitched ball and Nealon came to the rescue with a threebagger to left, which brought all three men home.

From this time on till the last inning the Coast men were unable to score till the ninth inning and the local men did not add to their tally except as has been told above. In the last inning Burns went into the box and retired the local men, one, two, three. He certainly has the Indian sign on the Honolulu players.

The scores:

SPALDINGS.												
	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E		AB	R	BH	SB
Hildebrand, 2b-lf	5	1	2	3	2	0	0		5	1	2	3
Dashwood, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Zeider, ss	4	0	0	1	1	1	1		4	0	0	1
Heitmuller, rf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0		5	0	0	0
Williams, ss-cf	4	3	2	2	3	0	0		4	3	2	2
Nealon, 1b	2	2	2	1	10	1	2		2	2	2	1
Donahue, 2b	5	2	2	1	1	2	4		5	2	2	1
Devereaux, 3b-p	5	1	1	1	4	3	1		5	1	1	1
Bliss, cf	4	1	0	0	4	0	0		4	1	0	0
Henley, lf-p	5	1	2	0	0	0	2		5	1	2	0
Burns, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Totals	39	11	11	7	26	9	8		39	11	11	7

\* Darcy out, hit by batted ball.

HAWAII.												
	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E		AB	R	BH	SB
Hampton, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0	0		4	0	0	1
Vannatta, 2b	5	2	0	0	1	1	1		5	2	0	0
Mahuka, 1b	5	2	1	0	14	1	1		5	2	1	0
Williams, ss	5	2	1	0	14	1	1		5	2	1	0
Joy, c	4	2	2	1	8	0	2		4	2	2	1
Aylett, cf	2	1	0	0	1	0	0		2	1	0	0
Darcy, rf	4	1	2	0	1	0	0		4	1	2	0
Burns, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		4	0	0	0
Reuter, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		4	0	0	0
Totals	37	10	7	2	27	9	6		37	10	7	2

SPALDINGS.

Runs ..... 123456789  
B. H. .... 023200002-11  
B. H. .... 023210002-11

HAWAII.

Runs ..... 123456789  
B. H. .... 022603300-10  
B. H. .... 021001300-7

SUMMARY.

Two-base hits—Joy, Henley, Williams.  
Three-base hit—Nealon.  
Home run—Darcy.  
Bases on balls—Reuter, 3; Henley, 2.  
Sacrifice hits—Nealon; Aylett, 2.  
Passed balls—Joy, 1.  
Struck out—Reuter, 7; Henley, 1; Devereaux, 2; Burns, 1.  
Hit by pitched balls—Zeider, Williams.  
Umpire, Bower; scorer, W. H. Babbitt.

CHINESE BEATEN.

The preliminary game, between the Bernard All-Stars and the Chinese Athletic Club, resulted in the defeat of the Athletics by a score of four to nothing. The picked team scored one run in the third and the final inning brought in three more. In the ninth the Chinese became rattled and a couple of hits, with several errors, made a bad ending to what had been a good game. Mique Fisher acted as umpire and was a great success, the players having such awe of him, that they dared not dispute a decision of any kind, no matter how raw. Espinda pitched a fine game and received good support from his team. The lineups were:

Picked Team—Ayau, ss; Akana, 3b; Clement, cf; Espinda, p; Flores, lf; Fernandez, 2b; Brito, c; Correa, 1b; Ah Sam, rf.

C. A. C.—Sing Chong, ss; E. Ayau, 3b; Lo, p; Chi Bui, c; Hong Chack, 2b; Mon Yin, rf; Eng Sang, 1b; Ching, lf; W. Ayau, cf.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Darcy made one of the finest throws from rightfield to thirdbase ever seen on the local diamond.

Zeider's stop of Hampton's drive will linger long with the local men. He was hit by a pitched ball on the right wrist in the eighth inning and may be laid up for the rest of the trip.

Nealon and Henley made some drives that were beauties. They showed some of their true form in batting yesterday.

Some of the fielding yesterday was more of the bushy type than is ordinarily seen here even.

Henley got his from the local men, though he seemed to have a world of speed. Devereaux was little better and Burns was badly needed when he took the slab.

Though beaten, to have driven Henley and Red Dog from the box was going some.

Why not try Bill Hampton in the box on Saturday or Sunday? He has the head and ought to make good.

STATUS OF BALL PLAYERS

Editor Advertiser: Will you kindly inform me as to when a baseball player becomes a professional, and oblige, yours sincerely,

KESH MARGULE.

According to the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, a man becomes a professional in athletics whenever he accepts money for his services. As outside of the colleges there is no organization which looks after amateur baseball, there are many so-called semi-professional teams, which are composed of men who get a little money for their playing, but do not play ball for a living. Under a strict interpretation of the rules, they are all professionals. If a man plays against a professional for a prize, doing the same knowingly, he becomes a professional himself.



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